

# ***U.S. Defense Strategy***



## **Briefing for DACOWITS Business Meeting**

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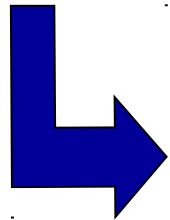


# ***Strategy Development***

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***Definition: The art of employing instruments of national power—diplomatic, military, economic and other—to secure the objectives of national policy.***

National Security Strategy



Defense Strategy



# ***Strategic Context***

## **Security Environment**

- Contending with uncertainty
- Threats to the homeland: terrorism and missiles
- Information and space: new dimensions of conflict
- Proliferation of NBC weapons and delivery means
- Anti-access challenges
- Arc of instability from Middle East to Northeast Asia
- Emergence of strategic voids

## **Enduring U.S. Interests**

- U.S. sovereignty, territorial integrity, and freedom
- Safety of U.S. citizens
- Protection of critical U.S. infrastructure
- Security of allies and friends
- Preclusion of hostile domination in critical areas
- Peace and stability in Western Hemisphere
- Vitality of global economy
- Security of lines of communication
- Access to key markets and strategic resources



# ***Key Elements of the National Security Strategy***

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***“Create a balance of power that favors human freedom.”***

- ***Defend the peace by fighting terrorists and tyrants.***
- ***Preserve the peace by building good relations among the great powers.***
- ***Extend the peace by encouraging free and open societies on every continent.***



# ***Means to Achieve the Goals of the NSS***

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- **Champion aspirations for human dignity**
- **Strengthen alliances to defeat global terrorism**
- **Work with others to defuse regional conflicts**
- **Prevent our enemies from threatening us with WMD**
- **Ignite global economic growth through free markets and free trade**
- **Expand the circle of development by opening societies and building the infrastructure of democracy**
- **Develop agendas for cooperative action with other global powers**
- **Transform America's national security institutions**



# ***Quadrennial Defense Review 2001***

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- **A “Top-Down” comprehensive defense review**
  - **Involved the Department’s Senior civilian and military leadership**
  - **Benefited from extensive consultation with the President**
  - **Decisions taken on strategy, forces, capabilities and risks resulted from months of deliberations and consultation**



# ***New U.S. Defense Strategy***

## **Defense Policy**

### **Goals**

- ***Assure*** allies and friends
- ***Dissuade*** future military competition
- ***Deter*** threats to U.S. interests
- ***Swiftly defeat*** aggression if deterrence fails

## **Tenets**

- **Balance near- and long-term risks**
- **Adopt capabilities-based planning approach**
- **Defend U.S. to maintain capacity for power projection overseas**
- **Strengthen alliances and partnerships**
- **Maintain favorable regional balances**
- **Develop a broad portfolio of military capabilities**
- **Transform forces and capabilities**



# *Managing Risks*

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- QDR outlines a formal risk framework for the DoD
- Major decisions, programs now judged using four criteria:
  - **Force management risk:** the ability to recruit, retain, train, and equip sufficient quality personnel and sustain the readiness of the force while accomplishing its many operational tasks
  - **Operational risk:** the ability to achieve military objectives in a near-term conflict or other contingency
  - **Future challenges risk:** the ability to invest in new capabilities and develop new operational concepts needed to dissuade or defeat mid- to long-term military challenges
  - **Institutional risk:** the ability to develop management practices and controls that use resources efficiently and promote the effective operation of the Defense establishment



# ***Capabilities-Based Force Planning***

## **U.S. Force**

### **Responsibilities**

#### **DETER FORWARD**

Europe, Southwest Asia,  
Northeast Asia,  
East Asia Littoral

#### **SWIFTLY DEFEAT ENEMY EFFORTS**

2 of 4 Critical Areas

#### **WIN DECISIVELY**

1 of 2 Conflicts

#### **SMALL-SCALE CONTINGENCIES**

In Non-Critical Regions

## **Consequences**

**Ensure the security  
of the United  
States**

**Improve  
*effectiveness* of  
forward forces**

**Provide *fast*  
response to deny  
enemy objectives**

**Maintain ability to  
change regime by  
force**

**Retain ability to  
respond in other  
areas of the world**



# ***Transforming for the 21st Century***

*Exploiting new operational concepts, capabilities, organizational arrangements,*

*and technological opportunities to address key operational*

## **Critical Operational Goals**

- **Protecting critical bases of operations and defeating WMD**
- **Assuring information systems and conducting information operations**
- **Projecting power in anti-access environments**
- **Denying the enemy sanctuary**
- **Enhancing space systems**
- **Leveraging information technology**

## **Pillars of**

## **Transformation**

- **Strengthening joint organizations**
- **Enhancing experimentation**
- **Exploiting intelligence advantages**
- **Developing transformational capabilities**



# ***Implementing U.S. Defense Transformation***

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- Combined Program and Budget Reviews accelerate investments in transformational capabilities
- U.S. changing Unified Command Plan to rearrange military command structure to address new challenges
  - Creation of NORTHCOM to defend the U.S.
  - Merger of SPACECOM and STRATCOM
  - JFCOM focused on transformation
- Reorienting U.S. global military posture, emphasizing rapid response to broader range of crises
- Focusing Security Cooperation activities on building the right defense partnerships for the future
- Transforming planning to incorporate new capabilities, operational concepts, and technologies